

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

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STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
-FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

POETRY.

“LABILUR ET LABELUR IN OMNE VOLUBILIS AVUM.”—Hor.

Our lives are like the ceaseless flow
Of rivers to the mighty sea;
Swift hurrying past each scene, they go
To mingle with Eternity.
And man is like some gallant bark,
By the resistless current borne
To that dread ocean, from whose dark
And untried borders none return.

Of all the myriads, that before
Have gone its countless host to swell,
Not one, has from that tideless shore
Come back, their history to tell!
The stream rolls on—but where are those
It bore but yesterday? the wept—
The loved—their freight of joys or woes?
Olivia's wave o'er all has swept!

Our life but a vapour dark,
A morning mist, that skyward borne
Is seen no more;—a meteor spark,
One moment flashing bright—and gone:
The vapour fades—even while we gaze,
It melts into the vernal air;
The transient meteor's dazzling blaze,
But makes the gloom it leaves, more drear.

Though youth's bright sun, with rainbow light
May arch the distant future o'er;
Tis early shrouded from our sight
By manhood's clouds—to shine no more.
Mid mournful memories—hope betrayed,
And vain regrets, our days are passed,
Till in Earth's sheltering bosom laid,
Forgetfulness is won at last!

Our life is like the desert bleak,
Wide spread o'er Afric's burning soil—
We wander through it taint and weak,
Harrassed by want and worn with toil;
If whiles, some freshly verdant spot
Amid the arid waste appears,
Whose loveliness is ne'er forgot,
How soon 'tis veiled by grief and tears.

We strive—for what? to build a name
Of which the sands of Time will sweep
And leave no trace for empty fame—
For triumphs—where we ought to weep!
As the “mirage” whose treacherous ray
But mocks the traveller's straining eye,
Even Love and Hope, soon pass away
And leave us thirsting, faint—to die.

Life's springtime hues are sweet, but brief—
Their Eden beauties early gone;
And age steals on with autumn leaf,
Sad, scentsless, desolate and lone.
Though haply when their mates are dead,
Some few pale fading flow'rs wave—
Theirs is the mournful fragrance, shed
From roses blooming round the grave.
Oh! who! to linger here can feel
A wish, combined with bosom torn
Beside the shattered wreck to kneel,
Or all he loved,—and vainly mourn—
When, heir of sorrow from his birth,
To man this blessed hope is given—
Though doomed to strife and toil on earth
There's rest and peace, and joy—in Heaven.

J. P. C.

THE LONDON COMIC ALMANACK

for 1836, contains, among other things, a quizzical report of the proceedings of the British Association at Dublin.

“Dr Hoaxum read an interesting paper on the conversion of moonbeams into substance, and rendering shadows permanent, both of which he had recently exemplified in the establishment of some public companies, whose prospectuses he laid upon the table. Mr Babble produced his calculating machine, and its wonderful powers were tested in many ways by the audience. It supplied to Capt Sir John North an accurate computation of the distance between a quarto volume and a cheese-monger's shop—and solved a curious question as to the decimal proportions of cunning and credulity, which, worked by the rule of allegation, would produce a product of £10,000. Professor Von Hammer described his newly discovered process for breaking stones by an algebraic fraction.

“The Rev Mr Groper exhibited his speaking machine, which distinctly articulated the words ‘Repose; Repose’; to the great delight of many of the audience.—The learned professor stated that he was engaged on another, for the use of his majesty's ministers, which would already say, ‘My lords and gentlemen’; and he doubted not, by the next meeting of Parliament, would be able to pronounce the whole of the opening speech.”

“Captain North exhibited some shavings of the real Pole, and a small bottle which he asserted, contained scintillations of the aurora borealis, from which he stated he had succeeded in extracting pure gold.—He announced that his nephew was preparing for a course of similar experiments, of which he expected to know the result in October. The gallant captain then favored the company with a dissertation on phrenology, of which, he said he had been a believer for thirty years. He stated that he had made many valuable verifications of that science on the skulls of the Esquimaux; and that, in his recent tour in quest of subscribers to his book, his great success had been mainly attributable to his phrenological skill; for that, whenever he had an opportunity of feeling for soft places in the heads of the public, he knew in a moment whether he should get a customer or not. He said that whether in the examination of horses' heads or sheep's heads—in the choice of horses or housemaids, he had found the science of pre-eminent utility.”

The caricaturist, we observe, has been obliged to the *Literary Gazette* for not a few of his ideas on this and other subjects.

Of Newspaper Intelligence the annexed are tastes:

“The Comet, which has been so long looked for, sud-

THURSDAY

MORNING, JANUARY 7, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

denly made its appearance here on the fifth instant, between the hours of four and five in the morning; and the servant maids were pretty particularly astonished, when they arose, to find that its tail had lighted all their fires, and boiled all their kettles for breakfast. For this piece of service they have christened it ‘tail of love.’—*American paper.*”

“Falls of Niagara.—Congress has passed a resolution that a premium should be offered for a machine by which the Falls of Niagara might be rendered portable, to afford those persons who live at a distance the opportunity of viewing them at their own houses.—*American paper.*”

“Accidents.—We are happy to state that there is a great diminution in the number of accidents in the past week. Only 250 persons have been drowned by steamboats; 320 women and children burnt to death by their clothes catching fire; 560 run over by omnibuses and cabs; 252 poisoned by taking oxalic acid instead of salts; 360 scalded to death by the bursting of steam-boilers; 200 blown to atoms by the explosion of powder-mills; and about 100—or thereabouts—stabbed by drunken soldiers on duty: all of which evinces a great increase of vigilance, carelessness, and humanity, highly creditable to all parties concerned.”

We conclude with a few of the past year's remarkable occurrences:

“Jan. 21st.—An omnibus-cad was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having been guilty of civility to a passenger, by neglecting to bang the door against his *stern*, in time to throw him on his *head*. His lordship said such conduct was unprecedent; but as the man, in extenuation, proved that he had cried ‘go on,’ while another gentleman was getting off, he thought the case did not call for interference. The culprit, however, was dismissed by the Paddington committee, lest his example should contaminate the others.

“March 12th.—An elderly gentleman, crossing Fleet street, was driven through by the *Perseverance* omnibus. He was carried into the ‘nearest shop, and, after taking six boxes of Morison's pills, felt so little inconvenience that he expressed his determination to keep the orifice open, so as not to be an obstruction to carriages in future.

“Aug. 4th.—On Sunday the 2d, Lord H. visited the bear-pit in the Zoological Gardens, and leaning too far over the wall, fell among the interesting animals, who were so alarmed at the sight that they were seized with convulsions, and have been in a nervous state ever since.

“17th.—An old woman was charged with selling apples on a Sunday morning. She was too poor to keep a shop, so was committed to the Counter. It appeared that her basket obstructed the people in their way to the Gravesend Sunday boats.

“Nov. 15.—The Society for the protection of Animals held its yearly meeting. The report stated, that in Billingsgate their efforts had met with great success. In the following meritorious cases, the large silver medal was awarded:—To Diana Finn, for cracking the necks of a pound of eels before she skinned them; to Simon Soft, for boiling his lobsters in cold water; to Ephraim Hackett, for crimping cod with a blunted knife; and to Felix Flat, for refusing to open live oysters. In other quarters humanity was also progressing, and prizes were given to Hans Lever, for drubbing a donkey with the thin end of his cudgel, at the request of an officer of this Society; and to Nicodemus Nacks, for consenting to keep a plaster on his pony's *raw*, except on pleasure-parties, and other occasions requiring extra persuasion. The thanks of the Society were voted to Daniel Dozer, Esq., of New River Head, for using dead worms as a bait; and the gold medal to the same gentleman, for his practice of angling without hooking the fish. A premium was also offered by the Society for some preparation of ox(h)d iron, which shall enable bullock's back to resist a whacking.”

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1836.

Libel Law.—We stated in a former article upon this subject, that the criminal law of libel was *after* a censorship of the press, introduced into England by a corrupt English Judiciary, as a *substitute* for the *previous* censorship of the press, which the people of England had compelled their *kingly* government to surrender. This law had *no* *sanc*tion in England, in its origin, but that of *corrupt* judicial legislation. It has no other *sanc*tion *now*, except that of pitiful imitators of a *prof*igiate English Bench of tory judges.

Our Judiciary, in violation of the 30th article of the Bill of Rights, which says, that "The judicial shall never exercise the legislative and executive powers, or either of them; to the end it may be a government of laws and not of men"—in violation of the 16th article of the bill of rights, which says, "the liberty of the press is essential to the security of freedom in a state: it ought not, therefore, to be restrained in this commonwealth," have exercised legislative power, instituted this after censorship of the press, and very modestly have appointed themselves censors, without the right of appeal. A censorship really more *invidious*, partial and oppressive, than a previous censorship of the press.—Under a *previous* censorship of the press, the censor must have some general, uniform rule, applicable to all, in regulating what may be printed. Under the *after* censorship of the press, interpolated upon our code by judicial legislation, those only who are obnoxious to a dominant party, or sect, who are personally, politically, or in matters of religion, obnoxious to the prosecuting Attorneys and officiating Judges, will ever be prosecuted and convicted. It is, in fact, only an instrument to gratify the personal pique of the Bench, and to break down their political and sectarian opponents—a mere machine of oppression in the hands of the Judges and their creatures, the prosecuting Attorneys.

A more striking instance in which the after-censorship of the press has been thus used, cannot be presented, perhaps, than in that of the trial of Abner Kneeland for blasphemy.

We know with what holy horror people will roll up the white of their eyes at the very name of this individual—for it has not only been attempted to punish him as a felon for the exercise of his constitutional rights of the press, but extraordinary efforts have been made to blacken his character into the deepest darkness, as a man. We, therefore, shall have a few words to say, by and by, concerning his character—to disabuse the public on this point, and put them in a condition of mind to judge fairly and impartially the question of the *libel* law, disconnected with the idea of the horrible imputations which, from sinister designs, have been unjustly cast upon Mr Kneeland.

We have been accused of being a Presbyterian because we asserted that Mr Cheever was punished without the authority of law. We were accused of being an Atheist and Infidel, because we asserted that Mr Kneeland could only be punished, for his alleged offence, by trampling in the dust the fundamental principles of the Constitution. But this shall not deter us from the pursuit of our object, the restoration of the constitutional rights of the press. We are neither Atheist, Infidel, or Orthodox—but a Christian; believing in all the truths of the Bible and of the Christian religion. We come forward not as the champion of the Rev. Mr Cheever or the Rev. Mr Kneeland—for we have no personal acquaintance with either of them, but to maintain the rights of the *press* and our personal rights, which have been violated, in common with those of every other citizen in these cases. We shall repel this assault upon the Constitutional rights of the people, whether the assailants come forth dripping from the womb of a still-head, or sally out from the altar of the sanctuary. We go for the law and not for the men. We have, however, made inquiry for our own satisfaction, about the character of Mr Kneeland, and about those of the Attorneys and Judges who have prosecuted and tried him. Mr Kneeland is a gentleman of the old school in his appearance and deportment, of a perfectly unblemished moral character—of great benevolence of feeling and conduct—and so well versed in theological lore, and the ancient languages, that he exposed the ignorance of the Court and the Attorneys who *condemned* him—and they were glad to receive, undisputed, his version of the Scripture from the Hebrew and Greek texts, which they could not themselves render. From the information we have gained, we do not hesitate to say, that we believe him to be as honest a man as either of the before-named parties, more benevolent in feeling, and in many respects a worthier member of society. If any doubt the correctness of this statement, let him inquire as we have done, into the history of these men—let him inquire into the transactions and the private lives of all the prosecuting parties—let him look to the administration of justice, then so called, by the prosecuting attorneys, when they held humbler official stations, than they at present occupy; and then let him investigate Mr Kneeland's history, and we are persuaded he will confirm our opinion on this point. We have deemed it necessary to say thus much concerning Mr Kneeland's private character, because there are those, and they are numerous too, who believe him to be personally a low, vulgar, bad man, and that such a person can have no legal right that a good citizen will defend. But, they exclaim, Mr Kneeland, if he be a good, moral, civil gentleman, is an Atheist, and can Atheist have rights? It should be borne in mind that belief like hunger or thirst, is an involuntary sensation; it results from conviction, and if the investigations of Mr K. who was formerly a regularly settled clergyman, into theological dogmas, has unfortunately led him to this belief, he cannot help it. There is no merit in faith or demerit in disbelief, nor does either the one or the other do harm—men can be held responsible only for their acts, not their faith. But, entertaining this belief, has he a right to express it? Most clearly so. The 16th article of the bill of rights, securing the unrestrained liberty of the *press*, gives him this right; but it is more directly and clearly given, if possible, in the second article of the same bill of rights, in these words—"And no subject shall be hurt, molested, or restrained in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; or for his religious professions or sentiments; provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship." Here is only one restraint, imposed by the constitution, upon the profession of religious sentiments, that is that the persons professing shall not disturb the public peace or obstruct others in their worship. Mr Kneeland, therefore, if he be an Atheist has, under these clauses of the Constitution, the same right to profess his sentiments, that any other sectarian has to profess his; and the Constitution further declares in the third article of the bill of rights, "And no subordination of any sect or denomination to another shall ever be established by law." This clause also gives him all the rights that other sectarians have. He has also the same reasonable, rational, natural right to profess his sentiments, that a good christian has to profess his—their can no harm arise from it, "it neither picks our pocket nor breaks our leg." But say the ignorant and knavish, and we have known a Judge to advance the sentiment, that *Atheism* is *irreligious*, and therefore not protected by these clauses of the Constitution. But this construction will not do, because it would make the *Bench* and *not the Constitution* the arbitres of men's religious rights.

Mr Kneeland was indicted for the re-publication in his paper, during his absence, of a piece from Voltaire, ridiculing the idea of the miraculous conception of the Virgin Mary. And here we see the *invidious* character of this after censorship of the press, in a strong light. Voltaire's works, containing this same piece for which Mr Kneeland was indicted, have circulated both in English and French, in this country, for the last sixty years. Nearly every large Bookseller has vended more or less of them, and continues to vend them. There are in all our public and private libraries, of any considerable extent, where the *selection* of books had been made with good taste, and in reference to knowledge and fine writing, this same work of Voltaire, and we think it more than probable, it was in the libraries of some of the prosecutors of Mr Kneeland at the time they were trying him, but, never before nor since, has any of the vendors or purchasers of these works been indicted for a blasphemous libel on that account. Can anything more plainly show the *invidious* nature of this after censorship of the press, the criminal law of libel, established in violation of the clearest constitutional guarantees? The thousands who have sold, and continue to sell Voltaire's works, do it unmolested, while one is selected to be punished. Is this because his publication was obnoxious to the law, or his sect odious to the prosecutors?

(To be continued.)

Alcohol in the Blood.—It is stated in a paragraph in the Post, that it has been ascertained by a medical student that there is alcohol in the drunkard's blood—and that a *bowl* of blood, taken from the arm of a noted rum-drinker, readily took fire, and burned like spirit. That alcohol is transferred, unchanged, to the blood-vessels, is, I believe, well known to all good physiologists. Those persons who have attended Mr Graham's full course of lectures in this city will recollect his statement, that narcotics, alcohol, salts, water, &c., are never digested. They are separated from the digestible food, and are either not taken up by the absorbing vessels at all, or are taken up and transferred to the blood in an *unchanged* state. The latter process takes place with regard to alcohol, water, and the salt or other minerals held by the water in solution.

Blood consists of two parts, the globular or red portion, and the watery part. These two parts separate from each other, after the blood has stood a certain time in a vessel. The thin, watery part, it is supposed, consists of water and other indigestible fluids, which pass into the blood unchanged; and the red congealed portion is supposed to consist of the *vital* part of the blood,—that which nourishes the body, and which is derived from proper digestive food. If alcohol as well as water pass directly into the blood in an altered state, and if the quantity of alcohol swallowed by any person bear such a proportion to the water and other fluids taken, that, after the various watery secretions are abstracted by the glands, the remainder is so strong, that, with moderate heat, an alcoholic gas will be formed—it follows, of course, that the experiment tried on the rum-drinker's blood must necessarily result as it is said to have done. We would advise the medical student, in his next experiment, to touch the flame to the jet of blood near the vein. Perhaps the fire will thus be communicated to the mass of blood within the body, and then he will have a grand blow up, equal to that of a powder mill or a steamboat!

The moment that we are done with La Somnambula at the *Tremont*, we shall open the *Lion* with a full *team*. The Woods and Mr Brough say they must bid us a final good night on Friday evening, when we have ordered a very neat boquet to be tossed upon the stage as a delicate compliment to the best English vocalists of the age. To be serious, these distinguished individuals cannot but be highly gratified at the evidence they have received from Bostonians of a just appreciation of their great musical powers; and wherever their lot may be cast, the warmest wishes for their happiness will follow them from those to whose pleasure they have so much contributed.

Pelby is busy as ever at the *Warren*—Mons. Gouffé's *Mushapug* continues to attract large audiences, and every thing goes on as snug as you please in the vicinity of Traverse street.

There has been some talk lately about compelling banks, and other corporations, to publish a list of all unclaimed dividends and deposits, with the names of their owners. At Coutts's London banking house there is a room filled with chests of plate, deposited there by persons of whom all trace is lost. Some have been now upwards of twenty years there.

Where is our friend Knickerbocker? Surely the American has not frightened him from our door. Come in old crony with your laughing 'Ollapodiana,' we love you as well now as in times past.

We have been requested to say that the Hon. A. H. Everett will not be a candidate for the office of Secretary of this Commonwealth.

Errors of the Press.—A New York paper stated a few days since, that a large number of vessels were prevented putting to sea by *frogs and clams*.

Some funny extracts from the London Comic Almanack are printed upon our Frist Page.

Indian Hostilities in Florida.—Intelligence from Jacksonville, (E. F.) states that the Indians had commenced hostilities with a high hand—and that Captain Lancaster, of the militia, had been seriously wounded, supposed mortally, and Mr Woodruff and one negro were killed. In the vicinity of Forrester's Plantation the Indians had laid waste the country, from Black Creek to Fort King, a distance of 80 miles. From Lake George to Picolata they had burned all the houses, and destroyed property.

A letter from Col. Warren states that the baggage wagons belonging to his troops had been taken by the Indians, who had killed one sergeant and seven privates, besides wounding several others. Five horses were also killed. A force sufficient to put down the Indians had been raised at the last dates, and it was reported that a general engagement had taken place.

A Statement showing the value of the imports into, and exports from the port of Boston, during the years 1829, '30, '31, '32, '33, '34, and the three first quarters of the year 1835.

Value of imports, 1829,	\$10,082,500
do do 1830,	3,348,600
do do 1831,	13,412,800
do do 1832,	16,597,500
do do 1833,	17,553,500
do do 1834,	15,514,700
do first, second and third quarters, 1835,	15,293,800
Value of foreign articles exported, 1829,	\$8,244,531
do do do do	2,637,186
do foreign do do	2,691,277
do domestic do do	2,488,931
do foreign do do	3,076,159
do domestic do do	2,819,953
do foreign do do	6,717,477
do domestic do do	6,538,021
do foreign do do	4,552,840
do domestic do do	3,509,379
do foreign do do	3,910,389
do domestic do do	3,396,772
do foreign do do during the first, second, and third quarters, 1835,	2,775,016
domestic do do	5,567,330

Col. Baldwin has written a letter to Capt Seward Porter, of the Steamboat Patent, in which he recommends the employment of an ice-boat in this harbor during the winter, to run up and down the harbor, and round the town, when the extreme cold weather commences, from Charles River Bridge to South Boston Bridge, and down as far as Fort Independence. The period would not exceed a month or six weeks, when the danger of ice will be passed.

Not Bad.—We have been looking over our subscription list for the last twelve months, and for the gratification of our friends, and the information of the Whigs and Loco Foco Abolitionists, will state the result of the examination. Stoppages 298—new subscribers 654—giving us a net gain of *three hundred and fifty-six*. Our publication this morning amounts to *twenty-four hundred copies*. The net increase upon the *Statesman* has been much greater.

Western Railroad.—At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders in the Western Railroad, held on Tuesday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors, by a vote *nearly unanimous*:—George Bliss and Justice Willard, of Springfield, T. B. Wales, Edmund Dwight, Henry Rice, Francis Jackson, William Lawrence, Josiah Quincy, Jr., John Henshaw. By-laws were reported by the committee on Monday, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

The Occasional (Washington) Correspondent of the Atlas is a tremendously queer fellow—in one day, the first of January, he threw his boots at a negro—visited Messrs Webster, Clay, and Calhoun—partially overcome his political antipathies—saw a big cheese, Jack Reeve, and the Earl of Selkirk, at the President's house—fell in love, and heard a lady say egg-nog!

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, under date of the 1st inst., says—"There seems to be no doubt that the Government express of yesterday brought information of an offer, on the part of England, of a mediation. If it is so, we shall have the facts communicated to Congress, in a special message on Monday."

The agents of the Tremont Insurance Company, who have examined into the matter, exonerate Capt. Peterson and crew from all suspicion of having bored holes in the bottom of the brig Mary Hart. It was probably done by some pirates from Folly Cove, who plundered her of her running rigging, most of her sails, &c.

The new contractors on the mail route between this city and Washington commenced operations on the 1st inst., and if they continue to do as well as they have thus far, they will be entitled to great credit. The mail arrived yesterday between one and two o'clock.

A plenty of Snow is now upon the ground to form good sleighing—yesterday it fell evenly and gently most of the day. 'Snow falls gently,' says some one very prettily, 'because it is pushed from heaven while it is sleeping.'

A Short Dialogue.—“Do you like buttered toast?” “Yes.” “Buttered on both sides?” “Yes.” “So do I; don't you think we had better be married?” “Yes.”—The lady's fourth “Yes” was pronounced before the altar.

Alderman Purdy, of New York, was assaulted and beaten in that city on Saturday, by two firemen, in consequence of some official act which displeased them. They were arrested and held to bail in \$500 each.

James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, died on the 21st Nov., at his residence on the banks of the Barrow. He would have been 60 years old, if he had lived until the 25th inst.

Mr Williams, the Oculist, may be found at the Bromfield House every day from 10 to 1 o'clock, and at 3 P.M. will receive the poor at the Council Room of the Bromfield Church.

It was Joseph Head, Jr. who gave the political toast at the Old Colony Celebration. The Jr. was omitted in the account published by us the other day.

The Beautiful Paintings which have been exhibited for the benefit of the poor at Harding's Gallery for some weeks past, are to be sold there at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Salem Gazette is boxing the ears of newspaper borrowers—that is right—let every editor give the blockheads a cuff, and they'll soon behave better.

A Vermont Editor prints a paragraph thus:

“Promiscuous Items.—There is a man in Cape Cod who is the father of 30 children.”

Rather a *'promiscuous'* father we should think.

Errors of the Press.—A New York paper stated

a few days since, that a large number of vessels were

prevented putting to sea by *frogs and clams*.

Re-appearance of the Comet.—Tutor Loomis of

Yale College, announces in the New Haven Herald of

Thursday the re-appearance of Halley's comet. It is

now to be seen in the east.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Mr Blake, senior member of the Boston delegation, called the House to order, and a committee was appointed to ascertain if a quorum was present. Having reported that there was, a committee was appointed to inform Gov. Armstrong that the members present were ready to be qualified, and proceed to business. The Governor, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms, and accompanied by the Secretary of State and the Honorable Council, then entered the Hall of Representatives, and the oaths and affirmations prescribed by the Constitution were made and subscribed.

The House then proceeded to the choice of a clerk; the whole number of votes reported, was 560—necessitating a choice, 251. Luther S. Cushing was elected, and received 425 votes; J. A. Kingsbury had 133.

The House then proceeded to the choice of Speaker, when the whole number of votes was found to be 565—J. A. Rockwell, had 424—R. Rantoul, 139—scattering 2. Mr Rockwell took the chair.

The Senate was called to order by the Hon. Leonard M. Parker, from Middlesex, senior member of the Senate. Messrs Fairbanks, Sage and Cushing were appointed to receive, sort and count the votes for Speaker, which resulted after 18 ballottings, in the choice of the Hon. Horace Mann. The vote stood, on the last ballot, for Seth Whitmarsh, 14—Horace Mann, 20—Scattering, 2.

The organization having been completed, a committee was appointed to inform the acting Governor and Council that both branches of the Legislature were ready to attend public worship.

The Governor and Council, the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, then repaired to the Old South Church, where the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Andrew Bigelow, of Taunton.

The Jury yesterday (Wednesday) brought in a verdict of guilty, in the case of Dr Walker, of Charlestown, indicted for an assault upon Mr Cook, a member of the Boston Fire Department, in September last, —Briggs.

One of the Maine papers run an express with the President's Message, 30 miles in 9 hours—almost four miles an hour!

Mons. Blitz repeats his entertainment at Charlestown this evening. He is very popular with our friends over the river.

A Very Good Reason.—The Atlas thinks that Mr Kendall's nomination will be confirmed, because no better person for the station he occupies can be found.

Major Norton is expected to make a speech this evening at the Bowery Theatre, N. York, for the benefit of the Texians.

The Daily Eastern Argus was enlarged on the 1st inst. We are happy to see this evidence of the prosperity of one of the soundest democratic journals in the country.

Boston and Worcester Rail Road.—The receipts by the Boston and Worcester Rail Road Corporation during the six months from the 1st of July to the 31st of December last, for the transportation of passengers, amounted to

